COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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CONTENTS.—*Proceed. in Parl* 257. *Letter to Mr. Addington,* 262. *Integrality of Portu.* 263. *Isle of Elba, Ital. Repub.* 264. *Louisiana and Florida,* 265. *Dispatches from St. Domingo,* 268. *Summary of Politics,* 283. *French Royalists,* 287.

It is with concern, that we find many of our readers complain of irregularity in the supply of their Numbers of this work. When such irregularity takes place in future, we request them to make application to Mr. Cobbett, at No. 18, Pall Mall, where their complaints will meet with immediate attention.——Any, or all, of the preceding Numbers of this work may be had at the same place, or of any of the newsmen in London.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The same unimportance has marked the debates of last week, in the House of Lords, which characterized those of the two foregoing. Little more than the usual forwarding of bills in their different stages has been done there. Only two things appear to call for some mention. On Monday (March 8) the *Earl of Carlisle* rose, and, in a short speech, touched upon the present circumstances of the country, as relating to the negotiation. A manifest alteration had, he said, appeared in the system of his Majesty's councils, which called for some explanation to be given to the House. Many circumstances, he was aware, might have occasioned for such an alteration; but ministers ought to state to the House by what conduct, on the part of France, it had been produced. The recent additions to the territory and power of France were certainly causes of alarm, and on these subjects the House should be properly informed. They ought also to be informed if the Definitive Treaty was to be expected shortly. The noble Earl forbore to make any motion on the subject, declaring, that he trusted to the honour of ministers for a satisfactory explanation. He was answered by *Lord Pelham*, who stated, that the information required by the noble Earl could not at present be properly given. *The Earl of Carlisle* observed in reply, that it had not been his intention at this moment to press ministers for an answer. The increased power of France could not be viewed without great anxiety. In speaking at this time, he had only wished to point their lordships' attention to the nature and importance of the topics which would come before them.

The next day, *Lord Redesdale* moved for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration certain clauses in the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and to consider the circumstances of peerages in abeyance, and of a mode for the regulating and better ascertaining the claims to, and descent of, Irish peerages. *Lord Thurlow* was of opinion, that the motion was not general enough: it ought to go to the entire relevant provisions of the act. *Lord Auckland*, agreeing abstractedly with the last noble Lord, resisted the idea of any interference, at present, beyond that intended by the noble mover. After some explanation from *Lord Redesdale*, the question was carried, and a committee appointed.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday (March 11,) after some bills, then before the House, had been forwarded in their respective stages, *Mr. Simeon* moved for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually distinguishing and relieving the industrious parish poor, regulating overseers' accounts, and preserving the lives of adjudged bastards. The object of the bill, he briefly stated to be, to enable every parish to execute the poor laws in a more favourable manner; to put bastard children more under the eye of the magistrate; and, for the first seven years of their life, to prevent the removal of them by the father from the care of the mother. It was his intention, he stated, that, when the bill had been once read, it should lie over till after the circuits, that time might be given for forming a proper judgment upon its expediency. Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

A long conversation took place, the next day, on the motion of *Mr. Corry*, that the account of the permanent charges of Ireland should be referred to a committee. Nothing interesting, however, took place.

Mr. Jones then moved for an account of the total produce of the Tax upon Income, as far as it could be made up. This tax, he said, though a good theoretical tax, was one of the worst practical taxes that ever was made. It was a tax upon common honesty. Some modification of it ought, at least, to be adopted. The motion was objected to by *Sir Robert Buxton* and by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The latter expressed his hope that the hon. gentleman would postpone his motion, as it was his intention, in the course of the next week, to submit

to the House several motions relative to the Income tax. If those motions were not sufficient, it remained with the hon. gentleman to make any supplementary one that accorded with his ideas. He wished it, however, to be understood, that the motions he should make would only go to the modification of the tax, not to its repeal. After some conversation, Mr. Jones withdrew his motion.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which the estimates of the ordinary and extraordinary of the navy, the transport service, the expenses of sick and wounded seamen and prisoners of war, were referred. This gave rise to some debate. On *Mr. W. Eliot* moving, that the sum of £140,403 should be granted for the ordinary of the navy for two months, *Mr. Robson* rose to object to the practice of voting supplies for such short periods, as injurious to the credit of the country, and as shewing to the enemy that we relied upon his giving us peace within the period for which the supply was voted. To the practice also of granting such large sums of money in such thin houses, he declared his dissent. He was answered by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who, adverting to the thinness of attendance, urged it as a proof of its being the opinion of the members of that House, that it was necessary to the honour and safety of the country, that its naval force should be kept on a proper footing. To say that, because the supplies were voted only for a short period, the enemy must imagine that we relied upon his giving us peace within that period, and that we have resolved to have it upon any terms, was not, he said, a fair inference. Nothing had hitherto been done by ministers that sanctioned the idea of their assenting to a disgraceful peace. Though it might not prove necessary to keep up the force now voted for the time specified, it was certainly proper that it should be voted until the object of it was attained. Should, however, the honour, the dignity, the safety, or the independence of the country require it, he felt confident there was no force that the House would not vote, no time to which it would not extend the continuance of that force. *Mr. Jones*, agreeing with Mr. Robson as to the thin attendance of members, expressed his pleasure in finding that ministers were resolved to shew a bold front to the wavering First Consul of France, to whose power and ambition it was indisputably necessary that some effectual check should be given. If the Definitive Treaty was not concluded by a certain day, the force of the country ought to be put in motion. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared, in explanation, that his Majesty's ministers were determined to pursue such measures as were requisite to assert the honour of the country. He wished it to be clearly understood, that, though they were prepared for either alternative, it was not to the alternative of war that they looked forward. After some observations from *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Robson*, the question was put and carried.

On Monday, (March 15) after some preliminary business had been gone through, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, to move for a committee to examine the state of the Corn Trade between Great Britain and Ireland. Though the measure was generally approved, some conversation took place on the mode of carrying it into execution. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* urged that it had been the policy of our ancestors to identify with this country, those that had been annexed to it. Such had been their policy with regard to England and Wales, such it had been with regard to England and Scotland; the same policy ought to be used by us with respect to England and Ireland. The intercourse between the two countries ought to be free; or, if restrictions were imposed, they should be partial not general. As to the prices of grain in Ireland, they were, in many instances, double those of the same sort in England, and this had arisen from laws, wise, no doubt, at the period of their enactment, but no longer necessary. Reasoning from general principles, it might be wise to get rid of all distinctions respecting corn between Great-Britain and Ireland; but, independent of prejudices, there were some circumstances peculiar to Ireland, which merited consideration. In a committee means might be adopted to enable the empire to obtain from itself (for Ireland was part of itself) those supplies which it now sought in foreign markets; and this might be done without injury to the people of Ireland. He therefore was of opinion, that a committee should be chosen to investigate the subject, and to report the same, with their observations to the House. This gave rise to a conversation between *Mr. Forster*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *Sir William Pulteney* and *Lord Hawkesbury*. Agreeing with each other in the general principle, the Honourable Gentlemen yet differed in some particular sentiments. *Lord Hawkesbury* in particular rose to defend the agriculture of this coun-

n Lachatre, Aid-de-Camp to General Rocham-
a Captain of Carabineers, and 12 soldiers were
, and 40 wounded.
I have requested Admiral Villaret to make Cap-
Magen a Rear-Admiral.
On the 2d I arrived with the Admiral and the
body of the army before Fort Piccolet. I con-
ed myself to the general plan of the expedition.
frigates carried the proclamation of the First
ul. A cutter approached the battery of Piccolet,
its way through the fire, and anchored in the
, although the buoys had been taken up.
At three o'clock, Langes, a man of colour, who
as Captain of the port at the Cape, came on
d the Admiral. He told us that General Chris-
e had sent a courier to Toussaint, to request or-
, and that till the arrival of an answer, he would
the squadron with cannon, burn the city, and
sacre the whites.
I replied to General Christophe, and Citizen Le-
, Aid-de-Camp to Admiral Villaret, carried my
r. A deputation of the municipality of the Cape
ed during these transactions, conjuring me to
pity on the unfortunate situation of the inhabi-
. I could easily perceive, from what they told
that the lot of these wretched people was de-
; that they wished to gain time, but that the
could only be determined by the sword. In
cruel alternative there remained with me only
plan to be pursued; which was, to disembark
me leagues from the Cape, and to march to the
hts behind the Cape, while General Rochambeau
ed the heights of St. Sauzanne, Dondon, and
nde-Rivière. I was certain by this measure to
the beautiful plantations which surround the
e, and I had even hopes of saving that beautiful
important city.
A calm retarded the course of the light vessels,
board of which I had embarked. At three
ock I arrived at Port Margot. The debarkation
effected near that at Limbé. The enemy had a
tery there, and received us with a discharge of
llery; but our soldiers rushed on shore with so
ch rapidity, that they sustained no loss. I after-
ds set forward to put my designs in execution.
the settlements were deserted. The settlers had
n to flight. They had been made to believe the
st absurd and opposite reports. They had been
that the squadron was composed of Spaniards
English, who had come to conquer the island,
put them all to the sword.
" At two o'clock I arrived at Salée, at the bottom
the bay of Acul, with my advanced guard. It
not long before I learnt that General Christophe
posted with his troops at Mount English, half a
gue from us. General Hardy with his division
rched thither; and about half a league farther, in
direction of the Cape, he met the incendiaries,
o were on the way to burn the settlements. In
mean time the General had ordered several ves-
s to approach the harbour, and had also landed
neral Humbert at the head of a body of troops.
" I marched to the height of the Cape in order to
an end to a fire kept up between our disembark-
troops and the blacks. The Brigands had set fire
the Cape, by General Christophe's orders. By the
ited efforts of the squadron, the fire was put a
p to.
" Since my arrival here, I have been employed
re-organizing this city, and restoring it to order.
" I have named the brave black, Telemachus, to
mayor. He did all he could to put a stop to the
schief. The negroes attempted to kill him, but
our troops arrived in time to rescue him out of their hands.

" The plain on the north, the quarters of Limbé and Acul, and all between the river of Massacres and Limbé, remain untouched. The inhabitants carried away by Christophe are returning. Wherever I go through the city and its environs I observe the people smiling, in spite of their immense losses. They think these of no account, now that they are for ever delivered from the horrible tyranny of the ferocious Africans. Two expeditions are on their march to occupy the Port de Paix and the Mole. I have already embodied 12,000 blacks.

" I have not yet received the details of the expedition to Port Républicain (Port-au-Prince). I only know by report, that our troops have entered that town.

" I have learnt nothing whatever of the expedition to Santo Domingo and Des Cayes.

" In spite of the atrocity of Toussaint's conduct, I did not wish to depart from the general instructions of the First Consul. I have sent him his children, with a letter from the First Magistrate of the French Republic. I have given him to understand that I will take upon myself to receive his submission. On the 14th I shall march to Gonaïves, to form a junction with the division disembarked at Port Républicain (Port-au-Prince.)

" I cannot enough commend the conduct of Admiral Villaret. His experience has enabled us to act in the most difficult circumstances. His only aim is the success of the expedition, to rescue from the ferocious Africans this colony, the fruit of 200 years of labour and prosperity, and which will be a lasting monument of the danger of abstract notions and vain theories in matters of government. The Spanish squadron has assisted us in such a manner, as to call for a special acknowledgment to Admiral Gravina from the First Consul. I have to complain bitterly of the want of engineers: I have not one superior officer. The Minister at War had ordered the Generals of Brigade, Carnot, as well as Quentin, Beauvert, Calonne, and Poligne, to repair hither; but none of them have come. Are not the officers of engineers bound, as well as others, to march where honour calls them? I beg you will request government to send me, without delay, two chiefs of brigade, and two chiefs of battalion of that corps."

The General in Chief, to the Minister of Marine.

" *Cape, Feb. 9.*

" I have found in the Cape a quantity of provisions, a great quantity of cannon, and ammunition of all kinds. The fusils, cannon, and powder have been furnished by the United States.

" Although we are much incommoded by the great quantities of rain which have fallen, in five days we shall pursue Toussaint. I am uncertain whither he will betake himself, and what he will do. I am informed that one part of his treasures is at Gonaïves. If this be true, the war will soon be finished, as I shall be there by the 14th. The whites, the people of colour, and the old free-blacks, begin to return to their habitations. His troops are even beginning to abandon Toussaint. The government may rest assured that the army will never repose till all be completed. The black generals make the cultivators of their own colour work more severely than the whites do.

" A Letter from a secretary of Toussaint's who has come to Port Liberté, (Port Dauphin) assures me that for a month past he has been making the greatest preparations to oppose our landing; that his real

force consists of 10 Demi-brigades, each of 11 or 1200 men, and a body of Cavalry, amounting to from 12 to 1500 horse. He adds, that Toussaint did not expect our squadron for three months; and that our sudden arrival had disconcerted his plans completely.

"I have also in my hands a Treasurer of Toussaint's, who is immencely rich. I have caused a loaded vessel to be seized, which was on its way to the United States.

"The merchants may rest assured they may now trade, in the fullest security, to the ports of the colony; and that they need be afraid, neither of requisitions nor any arbitrary measures."

PROCLAMATION.

The First Consul, to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Paris, Nov. 8, 1801.

"Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

"Whatever may be your origin and colour, you are all Frenchmen, all free, all equal before God, and the Republic.

"France, like St. Domingo, has been the prey of factions, and torn by civil and foreign war. But now all is changed. All nations have embraced the French, and sworn to them peace and friendship. All the French are likewise reconciled to one another, and have sworn to be friends and brothers. Come you also to embrace the French, and to gratify yourselves with a sight of your friends and brethren of Europe.

"Government sends you Captain-General Leclerc; he leads great force with him to protect you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the Republic.

"If it be said to you, '*These forces are destined to deprive you of your Liberty*,' do you reply '*The republic will not suffer it to be taken from us.*'

"Rally around your Captain-General. He brings you abundance and peace—rally around him. He who dares to separate himself from the Captain-General, is a traitor to his country, and the wrath of the Republic shall devour him, as the fire devours your dry canes.

(Signed.)

"*Buonaparté, First Consul.*

"*H. B. Maret, Sec. of Sate,*"

To Citizen Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo.

"Citizen General,

"Peace with England and the other Powers of Europe, which has raised the Republic to the first degree of power and grandeur, has also induced the Republic to take possession of St, Domingo. We have sent thither Citizen Leclerc, our brother-in-law, with the rank of Captain-General, as first magistrate of the Colony. He is attended by a force such as is proper to make the sovereignty of the people respected.

"In these circumstances we flatter ourselves that you will prove to us, and France in general, the sincerity of the sentiments which you have constantly expressed in the different letters which you have written us. We have conceived an esteem for you, and we feel a pleasure in acknowledging and proclaiming the great services which you have rendered to the French people. If its colours wave in St. Domingo, it is owing to you and your brave blacks.

"Called by your talents and the force of circumstances to the chief command, you have extinguished civil war, imposed a restraint on the persecution of some ferocious men, restored to proper rank, religion, and the worship of a God from whom all things eminate. The Constitution you have made, includes many good things, but contains also others contrary to the dignity and sovereignty of the French people, of which St. Domingo is only a portion.

"The circumstances in which you have been placed, surrounded by enemies, without being able to derive any assistance from the Mother Country, have legitimated the articles of this Constitution which otherwise would be improper. But now that things have happily changed their appearance, you will no doubt be the first to pay homage to the sovereignty of the nation, which numbers you among its most illustrious citizens, by the services which you have rendered to it, both by the talents and intrepid character with which Nature has endowed you. A contrary line of conduct will not be reconcileable to the sentiments we entertain of you. It will make you forfeit your numerous claims to the gratitude and to the rewards of the Republic, and will open a gulph for yourself, which may also contribute to the misery of those generous blacks, whose courage we admire, and whose rebellion with pain we should be obliged to punish.

"We have made known to your children and to their tutor, the sentiments by which we are governed. We return them to you.

"Assist the Captain-General with your advice, your influence, and your talents. Do you wish for the freedom of the Blacks? You know well, that in every country where we have been, we have conferred it on those people who before were not in possession of it. Do you wish for rank, honour, and fortune? After the services you have rendered, and which it is now in your power, in the present conjuncture, to effect, and with the personal estimation which we entertain for you, you need not doubt of the consideration, the fortune, and the honors which attend you.

"Let the people of St. Domingo know, that the solicitude which France has ever felt for their happiness, has often been inefficient, from the imperious circumstances of the War: that the men who have arrived from the continent to agitate the colony, and foment divisions, were the spawn of factions which were tearing in pieces the mother country herself; but now, that peace and the power of the government secure their prosperity and freedom, tell them that if Liberty be their chief good, they cannot enjoy it but with the title of French Citizens, and that every action contrary to the interests of the country, to the obedience which they owe to the government, and to the Commander in Chief, who is the depositary of it, will be a crime against the national sovereignty, which will eclipse their services, and render St. Domingo the theatre of an unhappy war, in which fathers andchildren will mutually destroy each other.

"And you, General! reflect, that if you are the first of your colour who have arrived to so high a degree of power, and who have been so greatly distinguished by valour and military talents, you are also to God and us, the principal responsible agent for your own conduct.

"If there be any evil designing person who say to those who have taken the lead in the troubles of St. Domingo, that we come to investigate what they have been doing during the days of anarchy,

There was a time, Sir, when England ...ld not have permitted France, unop-...ed and even unquestioned, to seize on *...third part of Switzerland*, and to make very closely-disguised preparations for ...zing on the rest; but, you, Sir, and your ...leagues have reduced our country to a ...her; it is become nothing in the esti-...tion of the world in general, and less ...n nothing in the calculations of our ...emy, with whom, from being an object ... envy and of hatred, we are become an ...ject of the most perfect and best merited ...ntempt.

Did you, Sir, when you so earnestly and ... so humbly besought Buonaparté to ...nt you the preliminary treaty, did you ...n know, Sir, that he had previously ob-...ned the cession of *Louisiana and* (as is now ...erted) *the Floridas*? And were you ac-...inted with the situation, the extent, the ...ndaries, the resources, of those countries, ... with the influence that the possession of ...m by France must necessarily have on the ...onies and commerce of England?

The two Floridas, alone (east and west) ..., in extent, greater than the Island of ...tain; their soil and climate are amongst ... best in the world; they produce rice ... cotton as good as those of Georgia, and ...igo equal to that of any of the West-...dia Islands. With ship timber, not in-...ior to any, they have long supplied the ...ck-yards of the Havannah and of Cadiz, ... also with no inconsiderable quantity of ...val stores. Of Indian corn they yield ...o crops in a year; mahogany in abun-...nce; their staves, shingles, lumber of ...ery sort, and particularly their Indian ...rn, render them most valuable posses-...ns to any nation possessing colonies in ... West-Indies, from the principal islands ... which they are at the distance of only ...out six days sail. Wheaten flour, pork, ...ef, and butter, in which the Floridas are ...ficient, are most abundantly supplied by ... river Mississippi, which runs through ...uisiana, a country the most fertile in the ...rld, and on the banks of which are set-...ments already formed to the hands of our ...emy. New Orleans, which is situated ...ar the mouth of this river, and which is ...once the guardian of its sovereignty and ... emporium of its commerce, is a popu-...s and flourishing city; Pensacola, in ...est Florida, and St. Augustine, in East ...rida, are far from being despicable either ...to strength, population, or riches.

As a naval position East Florida is the ...st advantageous that can be conceived; it completely commands the gulph passage, overlooks the Bahamas, on one hand, and Mexico on the other, and is at a very small distance from Jamaica. With a country of such resources, and so situated, in the hands of France, the West-India Islands of England never can enjoy an hour's security. Buonaparté will lose no time in turning his acquisitions to account; and, be you well assured, Sir, that Florida will soon possess a sea-port more formidable to our colonies than Brest or the Texel ever has been to the mother country.

While the possession of these countries will give to France the means of feeding her own colonies and of annoying ours, it will enable her to disturb our possessions in Canada, to rival, and supplant us, in the fur trade,* and to force from the United States of America, such commercial, and even warlike measures, as she may find it her interest to demand. Two of the four sides of Georgia will be, at once, laid open to her inroads; in fact, that state will be absolutely in her power. The western part of North Carolina, the whole of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, with other fertile and populous districts, lying on the east bank of the Mississippi, and not yet formed into states; all these she will, at any moment, be able to sever from the government, to which they now owe allegiance, because not a dollar's worth of their produce can reach the ocean but through the channel of that river, of which she will keep the key.

Permit me, then, once more to ask you, Sir, whether, when you prostrated our country at the feet of the Grand Consul, and yielded him up all those conquests, which had been purchased with her treasure and the blood of her children, you knew that he had already obtained the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas? Were you, could you possibly be, apprized of this, when you illuminated the treasury, and when you called upon the nation to join you in rejoicing at the peace? I sincerely believe you were not; but remember, Sir, that, if you now make a definitive treaty, without excluding him from these possessions, you subject yourself to the charge of having broken your promise of adherence to the preliminaries, or to the much more serious charge of having formed those preliminaries with a predetermination to leave Louisiana and the Floridas in his hands.

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* See Register, p. 253, for a more minute account of the plans of France with respect to Canada.

I have now stated, Sir, four principal instances of departure from the preliminary articles, two of them, those which relate to Guiana and the Island of Elba, Buonaparté will, probably, be prevailed on to give up, because, the territory in question, he can, at any moment he pleases, extort from Portugal and from his creature the unfledged King of Etruria; but of his sovereignty of the Italian Republic, which indirectly gives him the command of all Italy, from the Valais to Naples inclusive, he never will yield a single inch. Much less will you, without having again recourse to arms, induce him to abandon, or defer, his claims on Louisiana and the two Floridas; yet, if you do not, you set your seal to our expulsion from the whole of the West-Indian Archipelago. Jamaica is our principal colony; our homeward trade with that important island is carried on through the windward passage, or through the leeward passage, otherwise called the New Bahama Channel, or Gulph of Florida. One of your ignorant partizans, Sir, has lately ridiculed a reference to *maps*; nevertheless, Sir, if you do not think such reference entirely beneath you, I would beg leave to recommend to you to cast your eye over the map of the West-Indies, by which you will at once perceive the alarming situation, in which our West-India trade and possessions are about to be placed. In time of peace, ships do, indeed, beat up through the windward passage; but, in time of war, this is never attempted. All our convoys from Jamaica come home through the Gulph of Florida, of which the French will now obtain the absolute command. Their intention (and they never depart from their intentions) of establishing a naval arsenal and port in the inlet of Hillsborough, which lies opposite the narrowest part of the gulph, and from which they will be able to intercept every British ship not convoyed by a powerful squadron of men of war, has been already declared; and, Sir, if you make such a peace as shall wink at the consummation of this project, I have no hesitation to say, that you will be justly chargeable with the ruin of your country, which ruin must inevitably ensue from the loss of that naval superiority, which the possession of Florida will transfer to her implacable foe.

What are you, then, to do? Renew the war, and take Florida yourself, or place it in the hands of the United States, and with it the Mississippi and its borders; or, by the definitive treaty, *secure* these countries in the possession of Spain. You may, and I dare say you will, smile at this; you have smiled, you do smile; but, Sir, a man may smile and smile, and yet do such things as may merit the curses of posterity. That you will not, however, merit those curses I most anxiously hope, and in that hope I once more subscribe myself,

Sir,
Your most humble,
and most obedient Servant,
Wm. Cobbett.

Pall Mall, March 18, 1802.

COLONY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Paris, March 15.

The General in Chief, to the Minister of the Marine.

"*Head-Quarters at the Cape, Feb.* 9.

"I leave to Admiral Villaret to give you the details of our passage. We made Cape François on the 29th of January, and the different squadrons from Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, were here united. The Syren frigate, which the Admiral had sent to Guadaloupe, came to inform us of the insurrectional movements which had taken place in the colony.

"On the 30th, General Kerverseau was detached with a large squadron to Santo Domingo.—On the 31st, the Admiral sent for pilots to Monte Christ. These pilots assured us, that Toussaint was disposed to receive us in a friendly manner.

"Feb. 1, Rear-Admiral Latouche having on board his squadron a division, of the army under the orders of General Boudet, steered for Port Républicain, (Port-au-Prince) in order to occupy the southern district.

"2d, Captain Magen having on board of his division General Rochambeau, with a body of troops, steered for Fort Liberty (Fort Dauphin); but the calm prevented him from entering the port.

"3d, At seven o'clock in the morning, he effected his disembarkation at Mancenille; 600 men had just landed, and put themselves in order of battle, when a cloud of blacks poured down upon them, calling out, "No whites! No whites!" In vain did our men make signs of fraternity to them; it was necessary to attack them. They were soon routed and dispersed.

"General Brunet, who commanded the advanced guard, entered with the fugitives into the Forts of Ance and Bouque, and took them hand to hand, after a desperate resistance. At the same instant, Captain Magen entered the Roads, and was received by cannot-shot from the fort. The blacks, however, were soon compelled to fly, and our troops threw themselves into the ships' boats, and entered by the embrasures.

"At Fort Liberty (Fort Dauphin) and the neighbourhood, we found 150 pieces of cannon. We found among the papers of the commandant of the place, an order of Toussaint, to sink the vessels which approached, and to hold out to the last extremity. The 5th Light Infantry maintained its former reputation. Generals Rochambeau and Brunet, and Captain Magen, greatly distinguished themselves

, from the charge brought against it by r. Forster, of having declined, while that Ireland had, on the contrary, greatly in-eased. Far from declining, it had, he said, thin these ten years been in a rapid and ogressive state of improvement. That gland now imported, instead of, as she ce did, exporting corn, was not to be at-ibuted to deficient cultivation, but to in-eased population, wealth, and consequent xury. The question was then put and rried.

On the next day, *Mr. Fox*, in moving for new writ for the borough of Tavistock, onounced a long and animated eulogium the late Duke of Bedford. Tracing him aring the whole period of his public career wn to the time of his death, *Mr. Fox* as-rted, that he had displayed the perfection the human character. *Mr. Sheridan* se-nded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry then moved the order of the y for the second reading of the Irish Di s Continuation Bill. This gave rise to ebate of considerable length. The mea-re was opposed by *Mr. Forster*, and de-nded by *Mr. Corry*, the *Chancellor of the Ex-equer*, and *Mr. Ormsby*. *Mr. Forster* con-nded that the bill had been brought in by rprise, and without any time being given r its discussion. The present bill contained 00 articles of duty, of which, as not one as enumerated in the bill, not one could discussed. This bill ought, in his opinion, have originated in a Committee of Sup-ly. It was, on the contrary, to be hurried rough the House in an obscure manner. he manufacturer could not know to what ey were to trust, as though it appeared e duties were to be continued for nine onths, a clause was introduced by which ey might be altered in the present session. was proper to appreciate fairly the pre-nt state of Ireland. Her shipping had ecreased; the balance of trade, favourable her in 1786, was now against her; her ebt had, since the year 1793, increased om 2,300,000 to £36,000,000; the course exchange had been unfavourable for four ears; for the same time, she had been in e habit of borrowing money from Great-ritain; and to crown all, her absentees nnually drained her of immense sums. In onclusion, he declared, that the bill ought ot to be for more than two months, instead being for nine,—a period which would revent them from doing any thing on the ubject during the present session.

He was answered, very much at length, y *Mr. Corry*, who controverted the whole of his positions. The state of the finances, trade and industry of Ireland were such, he said, as to afford a matter of exultation, though its peace and its industry had been interrupted. If even the manufactures had declined, not ministers were to blame, but a desolating rebellion; the decrease in some articles of Irish exportation arose merely from temporary causes; the increase of Irish debt had been before communicated to the House; and as to the exchange, the hon. gentleman must have known, that it was not in the power of ministers to prevent its being unfavourable. The provisions of this bill not being for current charges, but for permanent services, could not be voted in the Committee of Supply. The hon. gentleman then went much at length into an explanation of the measure now before the House, and the conduct of ministers with respect to Ireland, and concluded by expressing his entire dissent from the principles and opinions of the hon. gentleman who spoke last. He was followed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and *Mr. Ormsby* on the same grounds. The question was then put, the bill read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Nothing of importance took place in the House on Wednesday. A few observations were made by *Mr. Robson* and *Mr. Jones*, in the Committee on the Irish Duty Bill, which were answered by *Mr. Steele* and *Mr. Corry*, and the bill passed through the committee.

After receiving a petition from Dr. James, the discoverer of the Vaccine Inoculation, the House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of £266,666 13*s.* 4*d.* for the service of the office of ordnance. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* then gave notice, that he should on Wednesday next, in the Committee of Supply, propose to vote the miscellaneous services, of which the accounts were on the table. The House then adjourned.

TO THE RT. HON. HENRY ADDINGTON.

Sir,

The apprehensions of the country, with respect to the daring encroachments of France, have been, in some degree, removed by your late declaration in the House of Commons, that *the definitive treaty should sanction no departure from the preliminary articles.* Hoping, as I do, that perfect reliance may be placed on this public and solemn assurance, I think it not improper to remind you of the divers instances, in which the preliminaries have already been violated by

the enemy, and of the several measures of aggrandizement, of which, to render the definitive treaty consonant to the stipulations of the preliminaries, you must demand and obtain a relinquishment.

The preliminaries stipulate for the *integrality of Portugal*;* that is, that Portugal shall retain the sovereignty and the possession of all and every part of those territories, which she possessed, or which we thought she possessed, on the day when those preliminaries were signed. Hardly, however, have our eyes ceased to be dazzled with the blaze of illuminations intended, in part, to celebrate the stipulation, which had insured the integrality of our ancient and faithful ally, when we learn, that another treaty between France and this ally had been signed, a few hours previous to the signing of our treaty, by which other treaty the integrality, for which we had stipulated, and of which we had boasted, had been completely destroyed. By this treaty, of which you knew nothing when the preliminaries were signed, France has extorted from Portugal a vast tract of country and the absolute command of a most important river, in South America. This acquisition was not, indeed, necessary to enable her to trouble and invade the most precious colonies of our ally; that power she had secured by the possessions, which the preliminaries had left in her hands; but, the treaty of Madrid facilitates her projected enterprizes; it brings her two hundred miles nearer to the object of her rapacity, it saves her the expense of a march and of a naval expedition, it gives her the choice of the moment, and effectually secures her against the danger of opposition. From the banks of the Arowary she would find no great difficulty in leading her army to the point of attack; but, occupying the bank of the Amazons, from the sea to Fort Macapa,† that fort inclusive, she has the door of the Brazils continually in her hand. I am aware, Sir, that you have stated, that the treaty of Madrid would be *cancelled*.‡ It has not yet been cancelled; no public act, to that effect, has reached us; on the contrary, every thing we have heard seems to intimate the resolution of France to hold the Portuguese to a fulfilment of its conditions: unless, therefore, it be fully and unequivocally annulled by the definitive treaty, that treaty will give it a complete confirmation.

The *Island of Elba* furnishes another instance of French duplicity and fraud. By the treaty of Luneville, France obtained, from the Emperor, the cession of this island to the Duke of Parma.§ Having thus placed it in the hands of the family of Spain, she, immediately afterwards, makes a treaty with Spain, in which she obtains it *for herself*.‖ Nothing of this was known, when she formed her preliminary treaty with us, and when we stipulated to evacuate the island.¶ You certainly thought, Sir, that you were yielding the Island of Elba, and with it Porto Ferrajo, to the infant Duke of Parma; but having now discovered that you were yielding it to Buonaparté, you must also have discovered, that you were egregiously deceived and defrauded, and you must, if you adhere to your declaration, obtain justice by the stipulations of the definitive treaty. The island of Elba and its fortress are of immense importance; and, though the advocates of "peace on any terms" would, doubtless, endeavour to lessen the advantages to be derived from its possession, they would scarcely succeed in screening you from the odium, which, first or last, must fall upon the man, who shall surrender it to France.

Since the preliminaries were signed, France has transferred the sovereignty of *the Cisalpine Republic* to herself. While she has given to that state a name, which points to its extension over the whole of Italy, she has, at the same time, made her own Chief the chief of this new-modelled dominion, and, lest his name should prove insufficient for the purposes of insuring obedience to his commands, she has garrisoned the country with her troops, and confided to the bayonet, what might chance to elude a consular decree. In fact, Italy, in virtue of this last act of encroachment, already is what, I greatly fear, England is likely to be—*a province of France*. You and your partizans of "peace on any terms" may endeavour to palliate this daring breach of public faith; but, it is evident, that, if you were to make a definitive treaty, in which the state of Italy is overlooked, in which the late assumption of power over that country by France is not relinquished, you would falsify your public declaration.

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* See Preliminary Treaty, Register, p. 162.

† See the Treaty of 29th September, 1801. Register, p. 167.

‡ See Appendix to Cobbett's Letters on the Peace, p. liv.

§ See Register, p. 22.

‖ See Register, p. 52.

¶ See Register, p. 162.

ntry, who, in opposition to the direct
er of the treaty of Luneville, by which
Emperor formally ceded that country to
nce, had continued to collect all the
es on account of his Imperial Majesty,
e been obliged to render an account of
ir conduct to the provisory administra-
n.

Hague, March 1. Admiral de Winter is
rned on board his ship; he has received
m government all the necessary instruc-
s relative to his mission, and it is highly
bable that the squadron under his orders
l immediately set sail.

Paris, March 9. Some changes in the of-
es of minister of the interior and of war,
talked of. The first it is said, will form
ee divisions, viz. of public labours, of
blic aids, and of public instruction; the
ection of which will be entrusted to three
nsellors of state, under the authority of
minister of the interior. There will be
ee divisions of a similar kind in the mi-
try of war. The counsellors of State,
minated to these new offices, are even
med; but it is proper we should wait till
s operation is officially announced.

Brest, March 12, *in the evening.*

" The naval expedition entered the road
the Cape on the 5th of February. At
sailing of the vessel the whole army
disembarked; the city, and all the plain
the North were occupied by our troops.
e courier, who has brought dispatches
off yesterday evening for Paris.

" N. B. It thus appears that the fleet
ived at St. Domingo in fifty-two days."

Paris, March 13.—The Marquis de Luc-
esini, Minister from his Majesty the King
Prussia, *congratulated*, on the 15th of this
nth (March 6), the Chief Consul on the
ue of the congress at Lyons.

Count Cobentzel, Ambassador from his
jesty the Emperor of Germany, has
mmunicated directly to the First Consul,
the 18th (March 8), the resolution of his
perial Majesty to admit ministers pleni-
entiary from the Batavian, Helvetic, and
lian Republics, and that his Majesty was
posed, on his part, to appoint ministers
the same rank to reside in those repub-
s. He at the same time declared, that
Imperial Majesty had seen *with interest*
definitive organization of the Italian
public.

The Count De Marcoff has received, by
return of the courier that he had sent
to notify the issue of the Congress at
Lyons, *his credentials to reside at Paris* as minister plenipotentiary.

The Chef de Brigade Colincourt has written, by the same courier, that his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has seen *with interest* the motion made at Lyons to re-open a commerce with his dominions; his Majesty appears satisfied with the nomination of General Hedouville to reside at his court.

Cardinal Caprara has received from his holiness the news that his bulls to the archbishopric of Milan, were on the point of being dispatched, and would be sent to him by the return of the First Consul's Aide-de-Camp, Lebrun, who had continued his journey to Palermo from Rome.

The ladies of the ambassadors, ministers, and envoys, from foreign powers, were presented on the 9th to Madame Buonaparté, to whom those ladies presented several ladies of their nation who are at Paris.

Constantinople, Jan. 25.—The last letters from Alexandria announce that the English troops continue to occupy that place; their commandant has strictly forbidden any vessel from leaving the port—Turkish ships are also forbidden to enter it. This conduct causes the more surprise because the Porte does not cease to treat that nation with the most distinguished regard.

Vienna, Feb. 26.—According to private letters, the court of London insists on retaining possession of Alexandria; and the French government has transmitted a remonstrance to the Porte on the subject. A French courier, who passed through this city ten days ago, was, it is said, charged with dispatches relative to this subject. He was followed a few hours afterwards by M. Codracka.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

James Napper Tandy sailed from Wicklow on Monday se'nnight for France, on board the Favourite Nancy, Captain Gunderson. As the wind was remarkably favourable, he expected to reach Bourdeaux on Friday.

The writs which were made out for the Militia and Fencible Regiments in Ireland, as a previous step to their being disembodied, have been suddenly countermanded.

By the death of the Earl of Mountrath, a vacancy occurs in the representation of the Queen's County, Mr. Charles Henry Coote succeeding to the property of £12,000 a

year, and the title of Lord Castle-Coote, conferred on the late Earl in 1800. The Earldom is extinct.

The quantity of fish now on the Coast of Cornwall is astonishingly great; and much above that of any former period within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The fishermen usually expend their bait, and leave large numbers uncaught around their boats. The fish market of Falmouth is in consequence abundantly supplied; and there were, on the 12th inst. about 300 fresh ling exposed to sale, besides great numbers of other kinds.

A Court-Martial was held on the 15th inst. and by adjournment this day, at the Nore, on board the Berschermer, Rear-Admiral Rowley, President, on Lieutenant Thomas Gaborian Marshall, of that ship, for charges of Drunkenness, Neglect of Duty, Sleeping on his Watch, and Disobedience of Orders; exhibited by Captain Fraser of the said ship; when the Court was of opinion, that the two first charges were proved; that the charge of disobedience of orders was proved in part; and that the other charge, of sleeping on his watch, is not proved; and adjuged him to be dismissed his Majesty's ship Berschermer.

A Court Martial was also held on board his Majesty's ship the Cumberland, in Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, H. W. Bayntum, Esq. President, on the 17th of February, and continued by adjournment until the 19th, on Mr. Goakman, second lieutenant of his Majesty's late sloop Bonetta, for being the cause of the loss of the said sloop, by sleeping on his watch, and disobeying the orders he received from his Captain. The charge being proved, he was adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service, rendered incapable of serving his Majesty as an officer, mulcted of all his pay, and to suffer two years imprisonment.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The news from St. Domingo is of great importance. If we are to yield implicit credit to the official dispatches of the admiral and general, commanding the expedition, that great and most valuable colony will, in a very short time, be completely reduced to obedience. From the joy, which, in spite of the fear of Buonaparté, was, yesterday, visible in the ministerial circles, one would have thought, that the French armament had had to contend with a rising in mass; and that their whole force by land and sea, had been totally cut to pieces. No particular battle was, indeed, mentioned; no exact enumeration of killed and wounded men, or of ships sunk, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; but a vague and dark rumour of desperate resistance, of incendiaries, of massacres, of blazing firmaments and rivers of blood, rumbled through the chambers of Downing-Street and the vaults of the Treasury. Not having any motive to make use of hypocrisy, we openly expressed our concurrence in the secret wishes of the ministers, that our perfidious enemies might be destroyed, to the last ship and the last man; but from a perusal of the dispatches, we are sorry to find, that there is not the most distant hope that these wishes will ever be gratified.

It appears, that the armament, consisting of the squadrons from Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort, made Cape François on the 29th of January, having sustained no damage, worth speaking of, in the voyage. From this rendezvous, General Kerverseau was immediately detached, with a proportionate force, to the city of Santo Domingo, the capital of what was formerly the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo. General Boudet, with his division of the army on board the squadron under Latouche, were dispatched to Port-au-Prince, which lies about the centre of the French colony, and is the second principal place, both as a port and a place of trade, in the island. Another detachment was sent to take possession of the Cayes, which is a considerable place, on the southern peninsula. General Rochambeau, with a strong detachment, was sent to Fort Dauphin, the place the most northern in the colony. Le Clerc, the comanmander in chief, having thus provided for an attack on most of the principal places, at nearly one and the same time, made preparation for entering Cape François. Christophe, the black general, threatened resistance. Le Clerc persevered, however, landed his troops, and extinguished the fire, which Christophe, previous to his flight, had set to some of the houses.

While the commander in chief was taking possession of the Cape, Rochambeau, after a very trifling resistance, entered Fort Dauphin. Le Clerc had not, when his dispatches came off, received any intelligence from Santo Domingo, or from the Cayes; but he states, that he has information of the troops, under Boudet, having taken possession of Port-au-Prince, towards which place he himself proposed to march in a

Ocean, and taking advantage of the first breeze, e for the harbour, ordering all the squadron to w me. Forts Piccolet and St. Joseph had been doned; Forts Belair and St. Michel continued e on us; but the squadron gained the anchor- without firing a shot. I commanded Le Patriote e on the rebels, while all the ship's companies mbarked; and General Humbert, with a body oo men, marched to take possession of Fort Be- By our united efforts, and the dextrous ma- vres of the General in Chief, the plains are com- ely saved.

" General Rochambeau, on his side, advanced as as Limonade, of which he took possession, as as of Caracol, and of all the country situated een the Cape and Fort Dauphin.

" Thus, we have only to regret the destruction great number of houses at the Cape; there have n but few massacres. The preservation of the ntry affords certain means of re-building them, promises to commerce a sufficient guarantee the advances which it may make to the inhabi- s.

" On the 7th of February, all the frigates em- ed in the disembarkation of Limbé rejoined the in the road, except the Furieuse, which I keep izing before the harbour.

" Yesterday morning the Wattigny, the Furieuse the Clorinda, set sail for Port-de-Paix. The plan he General is to get possession of the Fort of that n, and of the Mole. Private intelligence lead us hope that the latter will be surrendered to us. his expedition be successful, as we have every on to hope, the army will obtain many advan- s and resources of what it stands in the great- need.

" My total want of light vessels has prevented from giving sooner any news of the army, and was not before this day, I could dispatch the ene frigate, the captain of which I greatly regret, he executed all the missions I have entrusted to n, with a zeal, activity and skill, beyond all ise. May I entreat you to send him back to me h another frigate, and the reward due to his nts.

" I cannot conclude without expressing a testi- ny of the exalted praise of our allies, the Spa- rds, to which they are in honour and truth enti- d. Above all, Admiral Gravina, in all his inter- rse with us, has shewn a frankness, loyalty, and mness, which characterize the perfect sailor. The onishing celerity with which he repaired his ship; t singular activity in a moment so decisive, and arrival at the rendezvous off Cape Samana the e day with the rest of the fleet, have excited iversally a surprize, which is the finest eulogy of de Gravina. General Villavicencio, who, during absence, commanded the Spanish division, dis- yed, during the passage, to the captains of the squadrons, an excellent model of precision and gilance in every branch of navigation.

" In the midst of the things which press upon , I cannot send you an account of the state of ammunition found at Fort Dauphin, the official pers, private correspondence, orders, &c. &c. ou will receive them by the first vessel which I nd. I have thought it proper not to lose a mo- nt in acquainting the First Consul with the state the army, the events which have followed our ival at St. Domingo, our regret, our hopes, and r unreserved attention to the interests of the Re- blic and of Government.

" Receive, in the mean time, Citizen Minister, the assurances of my respect.

" VILLARET."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, Feb. 9.—According to letters from Gibraltar, the Emperor of Morocco has ordered the equipment of three frigates destined to act against the vessels of those powers who have neglected to send him the annual presents.—The Pacha of Tripoli has finished the building of a ship of three masts, which is to be employed against Swedish and American vessels.

Florence, Feb. 14.—A courier arrived here some time ago from Paris: in consequence of his dispatches, a Council of State has been held. We understand that Tuscany must receive 4000 French troops, and that the Isle of Elba must be ceded to France. Our sovereign's health is in a very infirm state.

Legborn, Feb. 14.—A few days ago, an English and Swedish frigate arrived in this port: the former is the Greyhound, of 40 guns, and 250 men, Captain Campbell, in eight days from Mahon, having on board Gen. Oakes. The latter is the Troja, of 44 guns, and 450 men, commanded by Rear-Admiral Baron Von Cederstrom, from Malaga, but last from Toulon. This frigate forms part of a Swedish squadron, destined to block up the port of Tripoli.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—Our court proposes to send envoys to all the new republics, and to establish with them the relations of diplomacy. The appointment of an Austrian envoy to the Helvetic Republic is already announced, and the appointment of envoys to the Batavian, Italian, and Ligurian Republics, is under consideration. The Baron de Fels, a native of Belgium, is destined for the embassy at the Hague. We are assured that M. de Budl Schauenstein, Envoy to the Circle of Suabia and the Elector of Bavaria, will be appointed minister plenipotentiary at Milan, and will be replaced at Munich by the Count de Colloredo, Imperial Envoy to the Germanic Diet. The embassy to the Ligurian Republic is destined for M. de Schraul, who is at present at Paris.

Brunn, Feb. 16.—The last letters from Belgrade state, that anarchy and slaughter continue to desolate that unhappy city. The garrison, which consists of 5000 men, is divided into several parties, every one of

which has its own chief. If under these circumstances the 8000 Turkish troops which were said to be marching against Belgrade, were to appear before its gates, there is no doubt but that the insurgents would surrender.

Basle, Feb. 16.—Last week the French seized upon the Public Treasury of the Frickthal; ordered the Austrian authorities existing there to cease their functions, and established a provisory government.

Munich, Feb. 17.—The convention which was said to have taken place between M. de Morgelas and the Baron de Budl Schauenstein, relative to the cession of the right bank to the Inn to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of a part of the upper Palatinate to Bohemia, has not been signed. We are now assured that these two ministers did enter into a negotiation, but that it is broken off.

Vienna, Feb. 22.—Our court has received an official communication of the result of the Consulta at Lyons. A Council of State was immediately held, after which three couriers were expedited to Berlin, Petersburgh, and London.—The good understanding which continues to be maintained between our cabinet and those of Prussia and France appears the more certain, that we have lately received from Ratisbon the important intelligence, that his Prussian Majesty has announced his pretensions to the Bishopric of Munster; so that our court may reckon upon an advantageous establishment for a Prince of our Royal Family, and also a good prospect for the other Ecclesiastical Princes connected with us, since it is thus decided that the secularizations are not to be universal.

Nanci, Feb. 22. M. Count Leisphalen and suite passed through this place on their return to Vienna; also a courier of the Imperial Cabinet, on his way to Paris, to invite the Imperial envoy to repair immediately to Ratisbon, to be present at the discussion of the diet of the empire on the definitive plan of secularizations. A little after him passed M. Stawatz, her Swedish Majesty's chamberlain, and Colonel Crawfurd, on his return from Vienna.

Augsburg, Feb. 26. We learn frem Ulm, that the Danube has overflowed its banks, as well as the Wernitz and other rivers. A post boy perished at Gunzburg with two horses. Many villages are in a state of the greatest alarm.—A great number of cattle have been destroyed, and we expect to hear of many other misfortunes.

Berne, Feb. 27. It is a mistake that our city has twenty millions in the bank of Vienna; its funds there amount only to two millions.

It is thought that Lecourbe comes here with the intention of going to Schutz and the lesser cantons. There is a certain consternation apparent here—All Switzerland has been thrown into the most gloomy despondency by the events which have lately taken place in the Valais, and by Thurreau's extending his troops even as far as Aigle. The executive power does its utmost to put an end to these alarming movements, and it is thought the French government will be induced to pay attention to the claims of justice. Zurich is not more disturbed in its tranquillity; but it is split into factions, the consequences of which it is easy to foresee.

Basle, March 1. The enemies of the public tranquillity have spread abroad, for some time past, many reports tending to produce a fermentation in the minds of men. The arrival of General Lecourbe at Berne, has given rise to many conjectures, each more ridiculous than the other. The fact is, that this general, who is inspector general of infantry in the eastern departments of France, and of the troops in Helvetia, is arrived to review the troops in Switzerland, who are assembled for that purpose. Six hundred men have arrived at Brenne, which at present forms part of France; and it is already said, that a French army is about to assemble in the *ci-devant* department of Mont-Terrible, and that this army is to be employed in some important operation.—General Thurreau, whose troops in the Valais are in want of provisions, has detached some troops into the neighbouring districts; and ill-designing people already circulate the report, that the Pays de Vaud, and even the canton of Friburg, will be incorporated with France: all these ridiculous rumours are employed to keep alive the fermentation among the people by such as expect by this means to attain their own ends.

Some districts of the canton of Zurich have sent a third deputation to Berne, to demand a redress of grievances. They complain much of the Prefect Rheinhard and his arbitrary acts. It is expected that this time at least justice will be rendered them. Tranquillity is re-established in the Frickthall. The revenue officers of that

sure them that we shall look only to their present nduct, that we shall make no inquiries into the st, except to learn those exploits by which they ve distinguished themselves in the war which they stained against the Spaniards and English, then our emies.

" Rely upon our esteem, and conduct yourself as comes one of the Principal Citizens of the greatest tion in the world.

" The First Consul, Buonaparté.

" Paris, Nov. 18, 1801."

Copy of a Letter to General Christophe, from the Commander in Chief.

" *On board the Ocean.*

" I learn with indignation, Citizen General, that ou refuse to receive the French Squadron and rmy which I command, under the pretence that ou have received no orders from the Governor eneral.

" France has made peace with England, and e government has sent to St. Domingo a force fficiently strong to crush rebels, if there be any und there. With respect to yourself, Citizen eneral, I confess to you, that it will be painful to e to consider you among the number of rebels.

" I give you notice, that if you do not this day liver into my possession the Forts Piccolet and lait, and all the batteries on the coast, to-morrow day break, 15,000 men shall be disembarked. our thousand men are now disembarking at ort-Liberté; (Fort Duphin) 8000 at Port Republain; (Port-au-Prince.)

" Annexed to this letter, you will find my proamation; it expresses the intention of the French overnment. But, remember, that whatever perinal good opinion I may entertain of your conduct the colony, I consider you as responsible for hatever may happen.

" *Leclerc.*"

Admiral Villaret to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

" *On board the Ocean, in the Road of*
" *Cape François, Feb.* 10, 1802.

" Citizen Minister,

" I hasten to give you an account of the operans of the fleet of the republic, since its departure om Brest to the present day, and I request you will bmit this letter to the First Consul.

" You know that winds directly adverse detained squadron till the 14th of December. On the orning of the 17th, I rallied close by Belle-Isle division from l'Orient, and not perceiving, at s rendezvous, the division from Rochefort, I etched as far as Isle-Dieu, in hopes of finding it. hus literally fulfilled your instructions, and as the ather did not permit me to prolong this dangerous ise, I made sail for Cape Finisterre.—Violent nds, an extremely rough sea, and continual fogs, arated, during this passage, several ships of the adron, and damaged considerably several vessels.

" On the 5th Nivôse, the Neptune, commanded General Gravina, left the squadron to be repaired Ferrol.

" On the 28th December, I was obliged to per the ship Duquesne, to put in at the first port, to order the Cornelia to accompany her.—ese two vessels have not yet rejoined us, alugh I expressly ordered the frigate not to delay e than twenty-four hours in the port where she ght anchor.

" I entertained a feeble hope of finding Rear-Admiral Latouche at the Canary Islands. I have learnt that this officer had steered there direct from Rochefort, and had waited there four days in expectation of our fleet. I made the Isle of Palma on the 5th of January, without meeting any vessel, and I proceeded without delay to conduct the army to its destination.

" The contrary winds, which defeat alike our power and our prudence, did not, however, prevent the arrival of the army at Cape Samana, the 29th of January in the morning, forty-six days after its departure from Brest. On the same morning, I met again with Admiral Gravina, the squadron from Rochefort, and all the Spanish and French vessels which had parted from the fleet, with the exception of the Duquesne, the Cornelia, the Rhinoceros, and the two packets which were obliged to anchor, the one at Corogne, and the other at Ander.

" On the 30th of January, the Syrene frigate, which I had dispatched to Guadaloupe, brought me the details of the events which had occurred in that colony. This intelligence, and some indirect information respecting the movements which have distracted all the Antilles, at the same epoch, inspired us with a just doubt of the reception which we were about to experience; we concluded we had not a moment to lose, to stifle or prevent a general conspiracy. Hence, General Leclerc requested me, on the same day, to dispatch for Santo Domingo, General Kerverseau, with his division, and the rest of the armament continued its route.

" It was nevertheless still doubtful to the agents of government, whether they should discover at Santo Domingo, in the character who for several years had possessed himself of the whole authority, a faithful Frenchman or a rebel African? Whether Toussaint Louverture had retained the colony for the mother country or for its enemies? Whether he would second the generous designs of the First Consul, and deserve a grand national recompense, or enkindle the flames of civil war, to glut an ambition as cruel as unbounded? You know better than any one, that government partook of our doubts, since we had orders to be equally prepared for war or peace.

" Our measures were concerted in conformity to these two suppositions, equally possible. When I had reached the heights of La Grange, and had provided myself with some skilful pilots, whom I sent for from Monte Christi, the fleet and troops were divided into three divisions. The first under the orders of Rear-Admiral Latouche, was intended to disembark at Port-au-Prince a body of troops, the command of which the general in chief gave to General Boudet. The second was destined, under the orders of Captain Magen, to disembark at the Bay of Mancenille the division of General Rochambeau, and to second his attack on Fort Dauphin. I conducted the rest of the fleet and the forces which General Leclerc had reserved to take possession of the Cape-Town and the neighbouring quarters, the most important points in the colony.

" On the evening of the 2d of February, having finished all our dispositions, I made a signal for Rear-Admiral Latouche and Captain Magen to execute their orders; and on the morning of the 3d, I presented myself, with the rest of the armament, before the Cape.

" You are aware, Citizen Minister, that the entrance of the Road, so difficult for vessels of every description, is not without danger to ships of the line of the same rate as the Ocean; that it is practi-

cable only with the high wind which rises regularly about eleven in the morning, and blows during a great part of the night.

" On the same day, I ordered the Clorinda and Urania frigates and the Aiguille cutter to sail at the entrance of the Road, to discover if there were any buoys out, and to reconnoître the state of the fortifications. The frigates made fruitless private signals to the land, and the cutter having grounded in the passage, the Fort Piccolet fired on her with red hot balls. Lieutenant Obet, the commander of this small vessel, did not desist from his object, and anchored in the Road of the Cape, although the buoys were removed.

" On these circumstances, a mulatto named Langes, who exercised the functions of port-captain at the Cape, came on board my vessel. So far from consenting to pilot the Ocean, he declared that the black general, Christophe, had ordered him to acquaint us, that the Whites would be massacred, and the town set on fire, the very instant the squadron should enter the Pass, if we refused to await the return of a courier whom he had dispatched to Governor Toussaint Louverture.

" We unanimously thought that so ferocious a determination could only be suggested by unjust fears of the French Government. The commander in chief wrote to Christophe, to make him acquainted with the benevolent purposes of the First Consul, and to endeavour, by dissipating his apprehensions, to bring him to a sense of his duties as a soldier and a Frenchman. Lebrun, signal officer, adjutant to my état-major, was entrusted with this delicate mission, as well as to carry to the Cape a great many copies of the First Consul's proclamation. I detained the port-captain, and might compelled the squadron to sail largely.

" On the 4th, Citizen Lebrun brought back the answer of General Christophe: an absolute refusal to receive the army, an inflexible determination to burn the town and fields. Particular care was taken to prevent Lebrun from distributing the consular proclamation, and Christophe had formally declared, that he should receive and recognize no other orders than those of Toussaint.

" The cutter Aiguille, having got out again without obstacles, brought at the same time a deputation of the inhabitants of the Cape, composed of the mayor, the commandant of the national guard, the rector and three notables. They came to implore the commander in chief not to avenge the affront offered to the government and the French flag; they assured us, that on the first signal of a disembarkation, the town and country of the Cape would be burnt, and all the Whites massacred; they confirmed the information we had received of the measures taken by the rebels, and their invariable resolution. The twenty four hours required for Toussaint's answer had elapsed, and we had good reason for believing that he was in the town, or at least in the neighbourhood, the invisible soul and mover of all that had passed.

" The General in Chief sent back to the Deputation, with orders to the Mayor to read to his Fellow-citizens the Proclamation of the First Consul, and to explain to them the perfidious intentions of their Chiefs. Cæsar Telemachus, a negro truly French, fulfilled that task with heroic intrepidity: from that moment we found that we must either renounce all hopes of saving the town, or suffer the laws and honour of the French Government to be trampled under foot. In the evening of the 4th, the Syrene frigate came to announce the success of the debarkation in the Bay of Mancenille, and the entrance of the troops into Fort Dauphin. The General in Chief took that part which he thought most favourable to humanity, and the sole object of the expedition: he thought that by landing all the troops in the Bay of Acul, he might arrive at the heights of the Cape before the Blacks should execute their designs; and that our ships after the debarkation, by taking advantage of the first favourable breeze, might force the entrance in time to save some part of the town. I agreed to this idea, and ordered the troops to be immediately put on board the frigates, sloops, and boats. Captain Topsent, commander of the Furieuse, took them under his convoy, and steered by night towards Limbe. Unfortunately he was prevented by the calm from arriving there during the night. On the morning of the 5th, the division of frigates had not yet reached their destination, when an Aid-de-camp of General Rochambeau brought me dispatches from the General in Chief, and details from Captain Magen, of the expedition to Fort Dauphin. The Blacks had opposed the disembarkation in the Bay of Mancenille, exclaiming " No Whites! No French!" at the same time firing on our ships' boats. Captain Magen, however, effected his landing with equal activity and address; and while the troops were on their march to Fort Dauphin, he made his division prepare, with the same rapidity, to force the narrow and difficult passage leading to the harbour. The calm frustrated his zeal for some hours. General Rochambeau's troops had time to turn the forts of Labouque and Ance, where the Blacks obstinately defended themselves. At last Captain Magen was enabled to present himself before the Fort, which received him with a discharge of artillery. Two rounds made him master of that post, where he found a considerable quantity of cannon and ammunition. Here all veils were removed from the designs of the rebels, by finding orders written by General Christophe to the commander of the place, ordering him to sink all the French vessels, to defend himself to the last extremity, and if forced to retreat, to burn every thing behind him.

" The gallant conduct of Captain Magen, and the express request of the General in Chief, calls upon you, for the encouragement of the service, to raise him immediately to the rank of Rear-Admiral. His talents and services demand this distinction. I waited with extreme impatience till this disembarkation was effected on the 5th. I did not lose sight of the frigates under sail, and the alarm-guns which were fired along all the coast, and the flames of some of the Settlements, plainly discovered the designs of the rebels.

" As soon as I thought the debarkation was effected, I ordered the ships Le Scipion and Le Patriote to present themselves before the entrance, in order to draw the attention of the enemy. As soon as the Scipio came off Piccolet, the cannon began to play upon her and Le Patriote with ball and bombs. I had ordered Langes, Captain of the Port, to moor the Scipio close by Piccolet, so as to demolish it; but night prevented General Delmotte, from executing this order.

" The land-wind began to blow at the approach of night, when the height of the Cape, and the reflection of the sky, announced the burning of the town, and we were obliged all night to behold the flames without having it in our power to render the wretched inhabitants any assistance. On break of day, the flames had not reached the plain.

" I called the Captain of the Port again on board

days. He adds, that two detachments already on their march to occupy Port-Paix and Cape Nicholas Mole.

To what degree Toussaint will resist, it impossible to say; and, indeed, the only sitive proof of his having any intention resist at all, rests upon the contents of a per, said to have been found in the cket of the black, who commanded at rt Dauphin. The conduct of the negro ief is, by the telegraphic dispatch, stated be *doubtful*. He has not appeared in any the forts or places, where resistance has en made; and, though it seems impossie, that resistance should have been made ntrary to his will; it is, on the other hand, ually impossible to account for his abnce, at such a time, from the very place, here it was certain the armament would st make its appearance. His *inclination*, wever, must now be considered as of litle importance; the republic, the inexora-e, the murdering republic, has declared m to be a rebel, and his existence will deend, not upon his guilt or his innocence, t upon his power of defence, or his means escape. His force is said to consist of ,000 foot, and 1,500 horse, with which, on destitute of supplies of every kind, he ill have to defend himself against an my of 30,000 Frenchmen, aided by as any blacks as they chuse to enrol. Le lerc, who exaggerates, perhaps, says, that e has already embodied 12,000 of these xiliaries, whom he will, doubtless, thrust rward in the heat of the battle (if there ould be any), and on whom he will imose all the labours, necessary to facilitate e movements of his army. The French, aving obtained possession of the sea-ports, will be impossible for the negro chief to et supplies; and, if he should retain the ole, or some other place, his resources ust soon be exhausted, because the port ill be blockaded; and the Americans, on hom alone he must depend for ammunion and provisions, will, indeed, make no ttempt to supply him. His resistance, en, must necessarily become that of a aroon. He and the remnant of his folwers may possibly retire to the mountins, where they may give much uneasiss to those few planters, whose lands and abitations will be exposed to their ravages; but, it will be totally out of their ower to prevent, though they may somehat retard, the subjection of the colony. ike their white fellow-citizens, they have he choice of *slavery* or *death*. If Toussaint should retreat to the United States of America, where he has 200,000 dollars in the bank of New-York, the war of St. Domingo will be of very short duration indeed.

The 12 men killed and 40 wounded, by the blacks at St. Domingo, appear to have excited much more exultation in Downing-street, than was excited there by the close of the glorious campaign in Egypt. Yet is it a matter of no small difficulty to manage this exultation. If the trifling check, which the French troops have met with, be a subject of joy with those who permitted the armament to sail, where shall we look for the consistency between their present feelings and the hopes which they expressed of the speedy success of the expedition? The fact is, they were afraid, and still are afraid, that the French power will be much more formidable to our islands than the power of Toussaint; but, wanting the courage to resist the sailing of the armament, they have attempted to justify their permitting it to sail, by affecting to believe, that its success would redound to the safety of our own possessions. They have now conceived a hope, that the danger to be apprehended will be put at a greater distance by the wars in St. Domingo; but, they will be very careful not to ground any public expression of joy upon such a foundation. Pusillanimity first led them to express pleasure at that for which they were sorry; and the same quality will now lead to express sorrow for that which gives them pleasure. One question, however, continually recurs: If our danger in the West-Indies is not increased by the sailing of the armament, why are our force and our expenses in that quarter so greatly augmented? If Toussaint was a more dangerous neighbour than Le Clerc and Villaret, why did we never think it necessary to send even a single frigate to watch his operations?

The intelligence from Guadaloupe, alluded to in the French dispatches, is, that all the Whites had, on the 5th of February, been massacred by the Negroes and Mulattoes. This news is fully confirmed by letters, which we have seen, from Tobago. There is, however, every reason to hope, that a far greater part of the white inhabitants had left the island before this general massacre took place.

The French official paper, of the 14th inst. contains a most bitter Phillipic on those persons in England, who have had the audacity to doubt the *moderation* and *sincerity* of Buonaparté! We, for our parts, have ne-

ver entertained the smallest *doubt* on the subject: we should as soon doubt of his humanity and his piety, of which he gave such striking proofs during his Egyptian expedition; we should as soon doubt of his being beaten by Sir Sidney Smith, or of his deserting his army.

While we have, on one hand, the mortification to see the convicted and condemned traitor, Napper Tandy, sail triumphantly out of our ports, we have, on the other hand, the much greater mortification to know, that scores and hundreds of the brave and faithful Royalists of La Vendée have, since the signing of the preliminaries, been dragged to an ignominious death, charged with no other crime than that of adherence to the English! With these men royalty will receive its mortal blow. With their example and that of Napper Tandy before the eyes of the world, who can hope for a preservation of those sentiments, and those virtues, which distinguish the supporters of a throne?

It appears from our Foreign Intelligence, that the King of Prussia has *congratulated* Buonaparté on his assumption of the sovereignty of the Italian Republic; the Emperor of Russia has not expressed his displeasure at it; and the now humbled House of Austria has seen it *with interest!* The sanction of Great-Britain is all that is wanted to complete the degradation of Europe, and that sanction will, probably, be communicated to us next week, amidst the blaze of another illumination.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

At the Court of St. James's, the 10th of March 1802, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Anglesey.——Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, of Cefen Coch, Esq. instead of William Bulkeley Hughes, of Brynddu, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.——Thomas Jones, of Llanlothian, Esq. instead of Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd, Esq.

And his Majesty was also pleased to make the following Amendment on the Roll:

Carnarvonshire.——Robert Wynne to be Robert William Wynne.

Whitehall, March 16, 1802.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. George Lord Rivers, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Rivers of Sudely Castle, in the county of Gloucester; with remainders to the Right Hon. Sir William Augustus Pitt, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and General of his Majesty's Forces, (brother of the said George Lord Rivers,) and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and to the issue male successively of Peter Beckford, of Stapleton, in the county of Dorset, Esq. by Louisa Beckford, his late wife, deceased, (daughter of the said George Lord Rivers,) and to the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births.—On Tuesday last, Lady Sheffield, of a son, at his Lordship's house, Privy Gardens, Whitehall. —On the 15th inst. in Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, of a son.

Deaths.—Lately, the Earl of Mountrath.—At Coleraine, in Ireland, on the 28th ult. in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Kennedy, sister of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath, Bart.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH three per cent. consols.

Saturday.....	67¼	8⅛	Wednesday..	69	8⅜ 9⅛
Monday	68½	9 8⅜ ⅞	Thursday..	6⅛	⅞
Tuesday ..	68⅞	9⅛ 8⅜ ⅞	Friday.....	69⅛	

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Eight pr. c. 113½.

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 57 f.

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Eng. Wheat per q.	67	to 85	Hops per cwt...	71	to 142
Foreign.....	44	..88	Hay per load ..	72	..110
Rye.....	35	..40	Beef, per stone	4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	
Barley.....	38	..45			
Malt.....	45	..55	Mutton ..	5s. 6d.	to 6s. 9d.
Oats.....	16	..24	Veal	6s. 9d.	to 7s. 9d.
Pease.....	35	..46	Pork..	5s. 10d.	to 8s. 0d.
Beans.....	38	..45	Tallow.....	4s. 9d.	
Flour per sack ..	65	..70	Average of Sugar per cwt.....	37s. 8d.	
Seconds.....	53	..58			
Coals per chal....	35	..42	Bread 11⅝d. the quart. loaf.		

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,

Near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of March, 1802.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Winds. M.	Winds. A.	Barometer. Inches. M.	Barometer. Inches. A.	Thermometer. Degrees. M.	Thermometer. Degrees. A.
11	☾	Fine.	SW	W-S	30,05	30	46	51
12		Fair.	SW	W	29,85	29,75	42	50
13		Windy.	NW	NW	29,9	29,9	39	41
14		Frost.	NE	NE	30,2	30,2	33	40
15		Fros. Fine	NE	NE	30,27	30,2	36	43
16		Fros. Fine	N	N	30,12	30,12	37	49
17		Fros. Fine	NE	NE	30,3	30,2	37	51

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